

of the United States relative to bill No. 908, providing for a direct Representative of the Virgin Islands in the Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H.R. 7417. A bill for the relief of William P. Reed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DORN of New York:

H.R. 7418. A bill for the relief of Monti Marine Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 7419. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Pallini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7420. A bill for the relief of Marija Toic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 7421. A bill for the relief of Emiliano Rodriguez also known as Juan Bautista Hidalgo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANTANGELO:

H.R. 7422. A bill for the relief of Olinda David Borgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7423. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Giuseppe Agrusa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WEIS:

H.R. 7424. A bill for the relief of Badia Ibrahim Machoul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7425. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Humiko Ross; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 7426. A bill for the relief of Simon N. Bassous and Mary Nicola Bassous; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

200. By Mr. DOOLEY: Resolution adopted by the Council of the City of New Rochelle, N.Y., May 20, 1959, urging Congress to adopt a bill providing for reimbursement to municipalities for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by foreign governments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

201. By Mr. DOOLEY: Petition of the Westchester Committee for Sane Nuclear Policy, White Plains, N.Y., and supporters in the general area, applauding the introduction of House Resolution 234 and urging the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to pass a resolution giving strong backing to the President of the United States in his determination to effect a working agreement among all countries for the discontinuance of nuclear bomb testing; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Obscene Literature

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 27, 1959

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, a great many parents all over the country are grateful that the TV Academy chose Miss Loretta Young for one of its coveted awards this year. Her program of April 26, 1959, was an outstanding moral, social, and civic contribution. It portrayed vividly an alarming criminal consequence of the sale of obscene literature on newsstands; it also demonstrated the need for community-wide participation in the drive to clean up the printed material available to American youth.

The general public as well as the television industry is indebted to Miss Young for her superb performance in behalf of decency. Realizing the urgent need for exposing irresponsible newsdealers, producers of that show have expertly dramatized the problem a second time. Another effective use would be to make prints of the film for use at meetings of parent-teachers organizations, veterans' groups, and various civic clubs.

The story emphasized that society is to blame if news vendors flaunt the laws of decency by putting salacious literature up for sale. Every adult who has any love whatsoever for his family, his neighbor's children, his community, and his country should ponder Miss Young's observation that "we are going to pay an awful price for it" unless the situation is remedied.

Anyone who is resigned to believing that the practice cannot be stopped should become acquainted with what is taking place in my district. Individuals and organizations alike have begun to demand a cleanup of newsstands, with the result that guilty newsdealers have been notified that they must cease peddling filth or be prosecuted. Dis-

tributors serving the area have agreed to stop serving obscene material, not only to stands, but to outlets throughout the district.

The same vigilance is required to halt activities of direct mail houses that violate the sanctity of homes and solicit children. Parents who find that lewd material is coming through the mail have a duty to society as well as to their own boys and girls to report the offenses to their local postmasters, and other postal authorities.

Last year, Congress strengthened the law to simplify prosecution of traffickers of foul and filthy printed material. How communities may implement the law is being demonstrated in several areas of my district, and I take this opportunity to congratulate all participants for their forthright courage and duty.

Results of Poll Taken in the New Sixth Congressional District of Washington State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOR C. TOLLEFSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 27, 1959

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I recently mailed a questionnaire to about 52,000 residents of my congressional district. It contained 12 questions dealing with issues pending before this Congress. To date there has been a better than average response to such questionnaires. Although more returns are to be expected, a sufficient number have now been received to determine the general views of the people of my area. The results of the poll expressed in terms of percentages are as follows:

1. Do you support the President in his efforts to achieve a balanced budget? Yes, 91 percent; no, 9 percent.

2. If the budget for fiscal 1960 is not balanced, would you favor increasing taxes to eliminate the deficit? Yes, 36 percent; no, 64 percent.

3. Do you favor continuance of our mutual security (foreign aid) program? If yes, at present cost (40 percent); at reduced cost (55 percent); at increased cost (5 percent). Yes, 81 percent; no, 19 percent.

4. Do you approve of our firm stand with respect to Berlin? Yes, 96 percent; no, 4 percent.

5. Should Red China be admitted to the United Nations? Yes, 21 percent; no, 79 percent.

6. Should the United States engage in trade with Red China? Yes, 31 percent; no, 69 percent.

7. Would you favor increasing the highway gasoline tax by 1½ cents to put the Federal highway building program on a self-supporting basis? Yes, 56 percent; no, 44 percent.

8. Should the social security law be broadened to include medical services, to be financed by increased contributions by individuals and employers? Yes, 49.6 percent; no, 50.4 percent.

9. Do you favor Federal aid for local school construction? Yes, 42 percent; no, 58 percent.

10. Should the Federal Government continue its program of financial assistance for local airport construction? Yes, 33 percent; no, 67 percent.

11. Would you favor a law calling for a secret ballot in the election or removal of union officials, and in other vital union matters? Yes, 93 percent; no, 7 percent.

12. Do you believe that the Government should continue its farm price support program? Yes, 18 percent; no, 82 percent.

Armenian Independence Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 27, 1959

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, independence and freedom had been the national aspiration of the Armenian people

suffering under alien conquerors in their homeland. For centuries they had cherished this dream; though well aware of the almost insuperable difficulties in attaining their national goal without effective aid from friends and sympathizers abroad, still they nursed the idea as part of their spiritual nourishment. The more they were oppressed by their overlords, and the more they suffered under unbearable conditions, the more fervently they clung to the idea, and only in its realization they sought their salvation. And toward the end of the First World War, at a terrible cost in human lives, they had their reward within their grasp.

During that war about 1 million Armenians had lost their lives in Turkish massacres, but many hundred thousands who survived that holocaust escaped to the Caucasus, joined their kinsmen in a northeast corner of historic Armenia there, and proclaimed their independence on May 28, 1918. That was 41 years ago, and since then the independence thus attained has vanished into the dreamland again. After enjoying the sweetness and blessings of free and independent life, unhappy Armenians were to fight for their freedom in a hopeless, life-and-death struggle against both Turkish nationalist forces and Communist Russia's Red Army. The unfortunate end came early in December of 1920. When the country was overrun by the enemy forces, part of it was retained by the Turks while in another part a Soviet type of government was instituted under the direct control of the Kremlin.

Today for more than 38 years the Soviet regime rules over Armenia as one of its 16 constituent republics. There all vestiges of freedom are banned, and collectivization as well as regimentation has been in full swing. The people have been enduring under this totalitarian dictatorship and at the same time hoping and praying for their freedom. On the anniversary celebration of Armenian Independence Day, we echo their genuine feelings and hope that they will be rewarded in their expectation.

Unification of Military Procurement and Supply

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1959

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on May 12, 1959, I called to the attention of the Members of the House the contents of a letter which I addressed to the Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers, Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier, regarding the need for forceful action toward unification of military procurement and supply not only for the sake of defense itself but to relieve the economy of the inflationary pressures which are now being exerted upon it.

On May 22 I again wrote to Mr. Saulnier on "How do we get hold of this problem?" and I wish to have it inserted in the *RECORD* for the information of my colleagues:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1959.

HON. RAYMOND J. SAULNIER,
Council of Economic Advisers,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. SAULNIER: Reference is made to your letter of May 5, 1959, in response to mine of April 8, 1959.

I am in complete agreement with the implication of your question, "How do we get hold of this problem?" In other words, this matter has been studied and restudied and what is needed now is a program of positive action.

As I stated in my previous letter, the McCormack-Curtis amendment to the Department of Defense Reorganization Act, 1958, gives the Secretary of Defense broad authority "for the carrying out of any supply or service activity common to more than one military department by a single agency or such other organizational entities as he deems appropriate."

It has been estimated that the supply and service activities or support activities take the major portion of the annual budget and besides this, we have the enormous inventories and facilities of the various military services all over the world.

When the Department of Defense Reorganization Act, Public Law 85-599, was before the House of Representatives on June 12, 1958, Congressman McCormack listed a number of supply and service activities which fall within the scope of the amendment. Some months ago, I wrote to the Secretary of Defense and asked that he list all the activities which would fall within the scope of the amendment and to advise with respect to each just what action had been taken or was contemplated. I understand that Senators Douglas, Lausche, and perhaps others have written similar letters but have had no response to date.

It is my firm conviction that a topside action committee should be constituted to operate at the Presidential level to set up time schedules for the fulfillment of a number of programs which have been on dead center for a long time. I would include the following as a start:

1. Schedule the transfer of common-use administrative or commercial-type supply and services to GSA as contemplated by the GSA Act which is now 10 years old. This will involve the transfer of facilities and personnel with the activities.

2. Evaluate the present single manager plans for (a) subsistence and clothing, (b) petroleum products, (c) medical supply and if basically successful, streamline them and extend the plans to other classes of items. Also determine if they should be combined into a system of general military supply depots.

3. Consolidate and streamline surplus property disposal including the donable program.

4. Make provision for a property inventory control system which will permit a review of existing common items in all the military inventories before additional orders are placed.

5. Institute a genuine action program to develop to the maximum standardization of supply items, form procedures, systems, reporting, accounting, etc. (For example there should be a discontinuance of special service insignia on blankets and other items of common supply which prevent excesses from being transferred to other agencies. Recently, the Marine Corps declared 260,000 blankets excess but as they bore special insignia, the other services did not want them.)

6. Make a speedy determination as to when stock funds should and should not be used.

In order to get a running start on the overall program, I recommend that the Hoover task force committee be utilized as an advisory committee to assist a special action task force. The Hoover task force members, as you know, have spent long periods of time studying these matters, are wholly objective in their views and were carefully chosen in the first place because of their competence in the respective fields.

The importance of these matters in their economic impact on the country is related to there being in effective existence a streamlined, efficient, and economical supply system. Little or no use has apparently been made of the Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 which was designed to provide all necessary legislative authority. Real action thus is an executive responsibility.

Since the Department of Defense is making such unsatisfactory progress under its own volition, I suggest the appropriateness of the Bureau of the Budget, in its capacity as the management arm for the President, being directed to establish such internal organization in the Bureau as is necessary to really take hold of this matter and accomplish the results—and benefits—which have so clearly been blueprinted as attainable.

Sincerely,

THOMAS B. CURTIS.

DAV Services in Florida

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1959

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, an exceptional record of vital rehabilitation services freely extended to thousands of Florida citizens has recently come to my attention. These splendid humanitarian services are not sufficiently appreciated by those who have benefited thereby, directly and indirectly.

Among the several congressionally chartered veteran organizations, which have State departments and local chapters in Florida, is the Disabled American Veterans. The DAV is the only such organization composed exclusively of those Americans who have been either wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled by reason of active service in the Armed Forces of the United States, or of some country allied with it, during time of war. Formed in 1920, under the leadership of Judge Robert S. Marx; DAV legislative activities have benefited every compensated disabled veteran very substantially. Its present national commander is another judge, David B. Williams, of Concord, Mass. Its national adjutant is John E. Feighner, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Its national legislative director is Elmer M. Freudenberger, its national director of claims, Cicero F. Hogan, and its national director of employment relations, John W. Burris—all located at its national service headquarters at 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

DAV ORGANIZATION

Inasmuch as less than 10 percent of our country's war veterans are receiving

monthly disability compensation payments for service-connected disabilities—some 2 million—the DAV can never aspire to become the largest of the several veteran organizations. Nevertheless, since shortly after its formation in 1920, the DAV national headquarters, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, has maintained the largest staff, of any veteran organization, of full-time trained national service officers, 138 of them, who are located in the 63 regional and 3 district offices of the U.S. Veterans' Administration, and in its central office in Washington, D.C. They have ready access to the official claim records of those claimants who have given them their powers of attorney. All of them being war-handicapped veterans themselves, these service officers are sympathetic and alert as to the problems of other less well-informed claimants.

The DAV maintains three NSO's in Florida—Mr. Albert Cuervo, Mr. Robert Brogan, and Mr. Charles N. Girard located in the VA regional office, Post Office Box 1437, St. Petersburg. The VA hospitals coming under the jurisdiction of this office are: a 450-bed general medical hospital at Coral Gables, a 516-bed general medical hospital at Bay Pines, a 729-bed hospital—DOM—at Bay Pines and a 354-bed general medical hospital at Lake City.

NEW VETERANS' HOSPITALS

It is noteworthy, in discussing veterans' hospitals in Florida, that the Veterans' Administration approved and the President authorized the construction of some 814 additional general, medical, and surgical and neuropsychiatric beds during the last 2 years, 350 for Bay Pines, 350 for Coral Gables, and 114 for Lake City. A large share of the credit goes to the veterans organizations, including the DAV, that have fought for so many years for a recognition by the VA that Florida's veteran influx has been and will continue to mount so rapidly that it is essential new bed authorizations be made. Florida is a veteran impacted State and many of us in Congress have been fighting along with veterans' organizations in Florida to get the VA to realize this.

This improved hospital program for Florida includes the construction of a new 800-bed hospital at Coral Gables, an additional 500-bed hospital at Bay Pines, and the renovation of existing facilities at Lake City to accommodate 114 additional beds.

The department commander, Mr. Robert T. Kelly, 482 Perrine Avenue, Perrine, is chairman for the DAV's national convention to be held in the Hotel Deauville, Miami Beach, during the week beginning August 16, 1959. The department adjutant is Mr. Horace E. Johnson, Post Office Box 567, Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Miles H. Draper, First National Bank Building, Tampa, a long-time friend of mine, is 1 of the 12 trustees of the DAV Service Foundation and was its president and chairman of its board of trustees from 1949 to 1957.

VETERANS' BENEFITS AND SERVICES

During the last fiscal year, the VA paid out \$146,511,000 for its veteran program in Florida, including \$46,778,-

453 disability compensation to its 53,356 service disabled veterans. These Federal expenditures in Florida furnish substantial purchasing power in all communities.

Only about 8 percent—4,440—are members of the 59 DAV chapters in Florida.

This 8 percent membership is strange, in view of the very outstanding record of personalized service activities and accomplishments of the DAV national service officer in behalf of Florida veterans and dependents during the last 10 fiscal years, as revealed by the following statistics:

Claimants contacted (estimate).....	66,769
Claims folders reviewed.....	55,641
Appearances before rating boards.....	31,994
Compensation increases obtained.....	4,638
Service connections obtained.....	1,604
Nonservice pensions.....	1,411
Death benefits obtained.....	138
Total monetary benefits obtained.....	\$3,551,662.46

These above figures do not include the accomplishments of other national service officers on duty in the central office of the Veterans' Administration, handling appeals and reviews, or in its three district offices, handling death and insurance cases. Over the last 10 years, they reported 83,611 claims handled in such district offices, resulting in monetary benefits of \$20,850,335.32, and in the central office, they handled 58,282 reviews and appeals, resulting in monetary benefits of \$5,337,389.05. Proportionate additional benefits were thereby obtained for Florida veterans, their dependents and their survivors.

These figures fail properly to paint the picture of the extent and value of the individualized advice, counsel, and assistance extended to all of the claimants who have contacted DAV service officers in person, by telephone, and by letter.

Pertinent advice was furnished to all disabled veterans—only about 10 percent of whom were DAV members—their dependents, and others, in response to their varied claims for service connection, disability compensation, medical treatment, hospitalization, prosthetic appliances, vocational training, insurance, death compensation or pension, VA guarantee loans for homes, farms, and businesses, and so forth. Helpful advice was also given as to counseling and placement into suitable useful employment—to utilize their remaining abilities—civil service examinations, appointments, retentions, retirement benefits and multifarious other problems.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR VETERAN ASKED

Every claim presents different problems. Too few Americans fully realize that governmental benefits are not automatically awarded to disabled veterans—not given on a silver platter. Frequently, because of lack of official records, death or disappearance of former buddies and associates, lapse of memory with the passage of time, lack of information and experience, proof of the legal service connection of a disability becomes extremely difficult—too

many times impossible. A claims and rating board can obviously not grant favorable action merely based on the opinions, impressions, or conclusions of persons who submit notarized affidavits. Specific, detailed, pertinent facts are essential.

The VA, which acts as judge and jury, cannot properly prosecute claims against itself. As the defendant, in effect, the U.S. Veterans' Administration must award the benefits provided under the laws administered by it, only under certain conditions.

A DAV national service officer can and does advise a claimant precisely why his claim may previously have been denied and then specifies what additional evidence is essential. The claimant must necessarily bear the burden of obtaining such fact-giving affidavit evidence. The experienced national service officer will, of course, advise him as to its possible improvement, before presenting same to the adjudication agency, in the light of all of the circumstances and facts, and of the pertinent laws, precedents, regulations and schedule of disability ratings. No DAV national service officer, I feel certain, ever uses his skill, except in behalf of worthy claimants, with justifiable claims.

The VA has denied more claims that it has allowed—because most claims are not properly prepared. It is very significant, as pointed out by the DAV acting national director of claims, Chester A. Cash, that a much higher percentage of those claims, which have been prepared and presented with the aid of a DAV national service officer, are eventually favorably acted upon, than is the case as to those claimants who have not given their powers of attorney to any such special advocate.

Another fact not generally known is that, under the overall review of claims inaugurated by the VA some 4 years ago, the disability compensation payments of about 37,200 veterans have been discontinued, and reduced as to about 27,300 others at an aggregate loss to them of more than \$28 million per year. About 2.6 percent of such discontinuances and reductions have probably occurred to disabled veterans in Florida with a consequent loss of about \$738,000 per year. I have joined with the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee in introducing legislation to make sure the disabled veteran gets a fair break in these review cases and in holding hearings on such cases in Florida recently.

Most of these unfortunate claimants were not represented by the DAV or by any other veteran organization. Judging by the past, such unfavorable adjudications will occur as to an additional equal number or more during the next 3 years, before such review is completed. I urge every disabled veteran in Florida to give his power of attorney to the national service officer of the DAV, or of some other veteran organization, or of the American Red Cross, just as a protective measure.

The average claimant who receives helpful advice probably does not realize the background of training and experience of a competent expert national service officer.

Measured by the DAV's overall costs of about \$12,197,600 during a 10-year period, one would find that it has expended about \$3.50 for each claim folder reviewed, or about \$8.80 for each rating board appearance, or again, about \$22.70 for each favorable award obtained, or about \$123 for each service connection obtained, or about \$54 for each compensation increase obtained, and has obtained about \$14.10 of direct monetary benefits for claimants for each dollar expended by the DAV for its national service officer setup. Moreover, such benefits will generally continue for many years.

DAV SERVICES RENDERED

Evidently, most claimants are not aware of the fact that the DAV receives no Government subsidy whatsoever. The DAV is enabled to maintain its nationwide staff of expert national service officers primarily because of income from membership dues collected by its local chapters and from the net income on its Identito-Tag—miniature automobile license tags—project, owned by the DAV and operated by its employees, most of whom are disabled veterans, their wives, or their widows, or other handicapped Americans—a rehabilitation project in thus furnishing them with useful employment. Incidentally, without checking as to whether they had previously sent in a donation, more than 1,400,000 owners of sets of lost keys have received them back from the DAV's Identito-Tag department, 12,238 of whom, during the last 8 years, were Florida residents.

Every eligible veteran, by becoming a DAV member, and by explaining these factors to fellow citizens, can help the DAV to procure such much-needed public support as will enable it to maintain its invaluable nationwide service setup on a more adequate basis. So much more could be accomplished for distressed disabled veterans, if the DAV could be enabled, financially, to maintain an expert service officer in every one of the 173 VA hospitals.

During the last 10 years, the DAV has also relied on appropriations from its separately incorporated trustee, the DAV Service Foundation, aggregating \$3,300,000, exclusively for salaries to its national service officers. Its reserves having been thus nearly exhausted, the DAV Service Foundation is therefore very much in need of the generous support of all serviced claimants, DAV members and other social-minded Americans—by direct donations, by designations in insurance policies, by bequests in wills, by assignments of stocks and bonds and by establishing special types of trust funds.

A special type of memorial trust fund originated about 3 years ago with concerned disabled veteran members of the DAV chapter in Butte, Mont., which established the first perpetual rehabilitation fund of \$1,000 with the DAV Service Foundation. Recently it added another \$100 thereto. Since then, every DAV unit in that State has established such a special memorial trust fund, ranging from \$100 to \$1,100, equivalent to about \$5 per DAV member.

Each claimant who has received any such rehabilitation service can help to make it possible for the DAV to continue such excellent rehabilitation services in Florida by sending in donations to the DAV Service Foundation, 631 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. Every such "serviced" claimant who is eligible can and should also become a DAV member, preferably a life member, for which the total fee is \$100—\$50 to those born before January 1, 1902, or World War I veterans—payable in installments within 2 full fiscal year periods.

Every American can help to make our Government more representative by being a supporting member of at least one organization which reflects his interests and viewpoints—labor unions, trade associations and various religious, fraternal, and civic associations. All of America's veterans ought to be members of one or more of the patriotic, service-giving veteran organizations. All of America's disabled defenders, who are receiving disability compensation, have greatly benefited by their own official voice—the DAV.

Down With Deficit Spending

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1959

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the Tribune-Democrat, published in Johnstown, Pa., joined the Chicago Tribune and other newspapers in a unique campaign to urge Congress to eliminate unnecessary spending in the Federal Government. Since then, I have received scores of messages from readers who are deeply concerned with Federal policies and practices that are the basic reason for inflation and which will bring eventual bankruptcy to the Nation unless checked and reversed.

The newspapers and the citizens responding to this patriotic movement are to be congratulated. Since coming to Congress, I have been an incessant foe of extravagance with U.S. Treasury funds, but somehow the number of economy minded Representatives and Senators has not prevailed except for a very short period. Under the demands of an irate citizenry, I am hopeful that even Members with the most burning penchant for spending tax dollars will begin to tighten the reins on runaway inflation. The place to start is right here in Congress when the appropriation bills are under consideration; only if the Government lives within the limits of its income will our dollar retain its value.

Deficit spending, except in extreme emergencies, is immoral. It leaves to future generations the debts incurred by wastrels of preceding eras. For a while there was no immediate visible evidence to contradict the preachments of political imposters who insisted that "it makes

no difference if we have a big national debt—we owe it all to ourselves." This spurious but appealing reasoning was repeated over and over as the presses printed more and more dollars for use in any number of paternalistic ventures and for distribution to friends and enemies all over the world. U.S. Government money began to flow like water, and everyone was offered a drink.

Now, at long last, the past is catching up. The water is fast losing strength. The bureaucrats who opened the spigots have plenty of victuals for themselves, but the people who pay their way are finding that they have been sold down the river that erodes the value of their incomes. Pensioners have been cheated; men and women who saved for retirement have had their nest evaporate in an atmosphere of Federal extravagance; the average worker who has been fortunate enough to enjoy wage increases finds that he is in truth standing still economically; and those whose incomes remain the same are slipping to lower living standards.

National debt makes no difference? If there is anyone still supporting that theory, perhaps he would like to explain away the \$7,600 million interest that was paid on the national debt in fiscal 1958. That money came from taxes. In the hands of the Nation's taxpayers, it could have bought upwards of half a million \$15,000 homes; or 3 million automobiles selling for \$2,500 each; or paid \$4,570 toward college tuition and expenses of every boy and girl who will be graduated from high school this year.

Mr. Speaker, if the American public had an extra \$7½ billion to spend as it chooses, there would be no need for depressed area legislation or other projects that are contemplated for reviving the economy. More new houses and new cars would put new demands on coal, steel, glass, tools, plastics, ceramics, pottery, railroads, and the many other industries that must keep running at high levels of operation if a sound economic structure is to be maintained.

We are not pointing in the direction of economic stability if deficit spending is continued. The job of the Federal Government is to return to a sound monetary basis and to start cutting down on the national debt. Inflation is deadly poisonous. The only antidote is an integrious money policy to be administered by the Federal Government.

Conversion of Saline and Brackish Waters to Fresh Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 27, 1959

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 25, the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior, addressed the Sixth National Watershed Congress. This meeting was one of the

most enjoyable events that I have attended during this session of Congress. Secretary Seaton's address on the subject of conversion of saline and brackish waters to fresh water was one of the most interesting and constructive talks that it has been my privilege to hear on this particular subject. It is replete with up-to-date information which should be valuable to every Member of Congress. It is my pleasure to have it inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where its values may be preserved and those interested may have access to it:

As participants in this Sixth National Watershed Congress, you and I join in our dedication to the continuing cause of water conservation.

We know that the availability of water—just plain, ordinary water—is rapidly becoming a major concern to America and the world. In fact, as early as 1975-80, it may be our number one domestic problem.

The facts indicate the accuracy of such a conclusion.

American industries, farms, and homes are today calling for an ever-rising tide of water.

Our population is growing by one person every 11 seconds, by 330 every hour, by 8,000 every day, by a quarter of a million every month. We now number 175 million. By 1980, just 21 years away, there will be nearly 275 million of us. By the year 2000 (and I remind you that however remote that date may sound, it is only 41 years away), we may well double our present population and number 350 million souls.

Presently, we use about 240 billion gallons of water a day. In 20 years our needs will demand at least 500 or 600 billion gallons—nearly two or three times as much—if we have it available.

This is nothing to panic about, but it is a matter of real concern—one which leaves us no choice other than to continue our current conservation progress and to plan wisely and imaginatively for the years ahead.

Many areas will continue to get from conventional sources all the water they need in the foreseeable future. Fresh water we haven't even begun to touch in our conservation programs now flows in wasteful abundance into the sea. Surprisingly enough, even after a century of conservation, we are using only about one-third of the water that courses to the ocean from the 17 Western States, and only about one-eighth of the supply in the East.

Thankfully, we are making progress gradually but steadily in capturing and using a bigger and bigger percentage of this flow. In addition to efforts of individual farmers—and they are doing more for themselves than ever before—all branches of Government, are sharing in the task. For instance, in fiscal 1959, the Federal Government is investing in land and water conservation and development \$1,714 million; in fiscal 1960, the administration proposes an overall program of \$1,917 million.

One day, though, and sooner than many people think, we shall have to follow a new trail for our water supply, at least for certain areas. That trail leads both to huge known supplies of brackish water inland and also to the inexhaustible oceans and seas of the world.

Getting the salt out of sea water, to be sure, is nothing new. Sailors have done that for centuries. Today the crews of the atomic submarines *Nautilus*, *Skate*, and *Seawolf* drink water converted by heat from their atomic reactors. In fact, like Julius Caesar and the ancient Phoenicians, people generally know how to turn sea water into fresh: just distill it. The basic science is as old as recorded history. But what we're still

searching for is the answer to the question: how do you do this on a large scale at a cost cheap enough to substitute for water from conventional sources?

Presently operated salt water conversion plants do the job all right, but their costs are high. Sheer necessity, not competitive advantage, has caused them to be built, particularly in recent years.

On the arid island of Aruba in the Caribbean, for example, people are drinking and the oil industry is using $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of converted sea water a day. The cost is about \$1.75 per thousand gallons, compared to the District of Columbia's minimum rate of 26 cents per thousand.

The people on the island of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands would also like to be using converted water (though the price may differ). And they will be, once their conversion plant, authorized last September, is built. No wonder they're interested. Because their population has outstripped their water supply, their alternative is to go all the way to Puerto Rico and haul potable water by barge, at a cost of nearly \$5 per thousand gallons. The Virgin Islands Government reports that in fiscal year 1958 it spent on this operation nearly \$177,000.

Consider another example: Coalinga, a small community in California.

For years its people had to haul in their drinking water at a cost of \$7 per 1,000 gallons; when they got tired of that expense, they cut the bill to \$1.45 per thousand gallons, and their town made U.S. history by becoming the first to get its drinking water supply from converted brackish well water.

Further south in California, people aren't that desperate yet, though they are indeed hard-pressed.

Years ago, Los Angeles and southern California had to dig and tunnel the Colorado River Aqueduct 250 miles across deserts and through mountains to drain fresh water out of the Colorado River. That undertaking, once criticized as a gigantic waste, has long since proved its feasibility. Even so it will be inadequate to the needs in 10 years or sooner.

So today the people of southern California are looking toward another answer to their problem, a \$1½ billion project which would bring them water from the Feather River—more than 500 miles away—water far more expensive than that now obtained from the Colorado.

In California, as in many other places east and inbetween, new supplies of natural fresh water will surely become more expensive in the years ahead and the supply available will be less than needed. Our hope is that just as surely the cost of converting saline water to fresh will come down. In one community after another, as I foresee the future, these cost curves will one day cross, and then converted sea water will be the less expensive of the two; in some localities it will be the only reliable source.

Of course, for some towns there is just one curve, one price, and one choice: Pay the bill, suffer stagnation of growth, or move out. Their water supplies are running out and no more is in sight.

The goal of the Office of Saline Water of the Department of the Interior is to help forestall any such disasters by developing processes to make tremendous quantities of converted water available and bring the conversion cost curve down. In that work, we enjoy full cooperation with private enterprise, colleges, universities, and the scientists of more than 16 nations of the world.

The saline water conversion program was authorized by Congress in 1952—just 7 years ago. In that span of time, the curve of comparative cost has gone down faster and further than in all previous human history.

Consider where we were as recently as the late thirties: Then it cost between \$4 and \$5 to convert 1,000 gallons of sea water to fresh.

Meanwhile equipment, fuel, and labor costs have gone up, and between 1939 and 1952 inflation shrunk the dollar into a 50-cent piece. In spite of all that, the cost of saline water conversion has been cut by more than half. In the most effective existing seawater conversion plants, it is now about \$1.75 per thousand gallons.

The Government's saline-water investigation began with laboratory research. Next it included small pilot plants. Now it is about to move on to the building of large demonstration plants.

This year, 1959, the program stands in the wings of a new and larger stage; where, for the first time, we are quite hopeful of breaking the dollar-per-thousand gallons barrier.

For that, we have farseeing members of both major political parties and dedicated scientists to thank, as well as such organizations as yours.

Last September 2, President Eisenhower approved Public Law 85-883. The bill was sponsored by Senators CLINTON ANDERSON, LYNDON JOHNSON, FRANCIS CASE, THOMAS KUCHEL, and ALEXANDER WILEY. The companion bill in the House was sponsored by Congressman HOLIFIELD, and similar bills were introduced by Representatives WILSON, ENGLE, ROOSEVELT, KING, TEAGUE of California, and RHODES of Arizona.

This new law authorizes the Department of the Interior to construct and operate five saline water conversion demonstration plants.

Three will be designed to produce fresh water out of water from the sea. One plant is to be located on the east coast, one on the west, and one on the gulf. Two are to be designed to turn out more than a million gallons of potable water a day.

In addition, there will be two plants for the treatment of inland brackish water, one located in the Southwest and one in the northern Great Plains. One is to have a capacity of 250,000 gallons per day or more.

On of the advice of three scientific consultants to the Department—Dr. Ralph Morgan of Purdue University, Dudley F. Phelps, a New York industrial engineer, and Capt. Ivan Monk of the U.S. Navy—I have selected a new process for the first million-gallon-per-day demonstration plant. It is known as long-tube vertical multiple-effect distillation, developed jointly by the Office of Saline Water and the late W. L. Badger of Ann Arbor, Mich. Pilot plant tests of this process indicate a major breakthrough in the control of salt scale, a breakthrough which obviates the need for using acid or high cost alloys to control scale, thus substantially cutting costs.

Potable water can be produced in this new plant, we believe, for less than \$1 per thousand gallons—less, in other words, than the current price of fresh water in Key West, Fla. Moreover, as the size of the plant increases, we can expect the price per gallon to come down perhaps to the point where a 15-20 million-gallon-per-day plant using this process may eventually convert sea water into a thousand gallons of fresh for less than 60 cents. Right across the Potomac from here, people in Alexandria are paying more than that now.

Please understand we cannot guarantee all the cost figures I am presenting to you. As a matter of fact, we hope to meet or better them; but if we were absolutely certain all factors would work out as projected, there would be little or no point in building the plants for both experimental and demonstration purposes.

In the second million-gallon-per-day demonstration plant, another process is to be used, that of multistage flash distillation.

For this plant, we are asking the Atomic Energy Commission to supply a low-temperature, low-pressure atomic reactor as the heat source. This flash distillation process also

lends itself to large-scale conversion, and with atomic heat we can reasonably expect to open a new field for the peaceful application of atomic energy.

The types of plant selected, the next question is: Where should we build them?

Last week a special board made up of consultants to the Department met to tackle that problem. Its members were Sheppard T. Powell, of Baltimore, an expert in industrial water problems; Lewis S. Finch, of Indianapolis, president of the American Water Works Association; and Dr. Wilburn C. Schroeder, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Maryland.

On the basis of their recommendations, I can say to you tonight that the first plant, using the long-tube-vertical process, will be located on the gulf and that the second plant, using flash distillation, will be on the west coast.

These areas were selected both because of their more critical need for water and their intense public interest in the saline water conversion program.

Selecting from 31 gulf coast and 18 west coast applications, I shall soon announce the exact location of these two plants.

That choice will not be an easy one. Motivated by an urgent, and in some cases by a desperate need for more water, over 150 cities in all have asked to be considered as a site for a sea or brackish water plant.

Where are these cities? Confined to a few hot and arid States in the South and Southwest? Not at all. Applications have poured in from every part of the coastal perimeter

of the United States. Of the 21 States on gulf or ocean only two—Delaware and Alabama—had no applicants.

And that fact should not arouse wonder. In 1957, you may recall, over 1,000 communities, the hometowns of one-seventh of our entire population, endured water shortages to some degree—shortages which varied from a lack of water for lawns or gardens to an actual absence of water to drink.

That is a major reason we are moving the program ahead of the schedule the Congress originally set forth.

Under the capable leadership of former Congressman A. L. Miller as Director of the Office of Saline Water, the second process for the demonstration plant program was announced almost 3 weeks ahead of schedule. The third process will be ready for announcement almost 3 months ahead of the established congressional deadline.

Looking to the future we hold the great hope that a key fact of human history is about to change: The fact that up to now nearly all the people of the world have necessarily depended for life entirely on fresh water upon and beneath the land.

Bearing in mind that an acre-foot of water amounts to 325,851 gallons, we are a long way from the day when converted sea water can profitably be used for irrigation, in competition with conventional sources—if they exist—but that is not to say it can never be done.

Once we can economically tap the oceans for fresh water, not only for human and in-

dustrial use, as now we know we can—but also for agriculture—wastelands can become gardens.

Think what that achievement would mean in sections of California and Arizona where the rainfall every year averages only 10–12 inches and the population has increased in 20 years by 55 percent; in western Mexico and lower California; in the famine-cursed "drought quadrangle" of northeastern Brazil; in vast unpopulated expanses of Africa; in Saudi Arabia, practically a sea-ringed desert; in West Pakistan; in the Negev area of Israel, an arrow-shaped desert pointing into the salty waters of the Gulf of Aqaba; or in Australia, an island continent large as the United States with no more fresh water than in the flow of our Columbia River.

From where we now stand, we can with justification gaze toward a new horizon where these lands flourish, some of them for the first time since the days of Babylon and Carthage, some for the first time in all recorded history. For the future of life on this planet, the implications in saline and brackish water conversion stagger the imagination.

Bringing blessings to Americans and to millions of people around the globe, the arrival of one or more genuinely low-cost processes can well turn out to be one of the most important scientific achievements of our time.

In this year 1959 the river of research is broadening and deepening beyond all precedent as it begins its final flow toward an estuary of triumph.

SENATE

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1959

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m.

Archbishop Khoren Paroyan, Armenian Prelate of Lebanon, offered the following prayer:

May Almighty God bless this great Nation whose light of freedom serves as a beacon for all the oppressed peoples of the world. We thank Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, for His divine guidance which He has bestowed upon your great leader, the President of the United States of America.

May the immortal souls of the valiant sons of this great land who fought so bravely for freedom receive God's eternal blessing. Forty-one years ago, Armenia also gave her valiant sons, so that upon this very day, May 28, 1918, a new citadel of freedom was born—the free and independent Republic of Armenia. But the locusts of communism quickly spread their darkness over this ancient island of Christendom, and Armenia became the first victim of atheistic communism.

The pestilence that ravaged Armenia knew no boundaries. It rapidly consumed more lands and more peoples, until today the light of freedom faces the enveloping darkness.

We pray to God that His divine counsel may guide the men who assemble in this great Chamber. May they stand in His light as defenders of freedom, justice, and liberty for all men.

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

Our Father, we beseech of Thee, support in our desire to worship, to enjoy privilege without abuse, to have liberty

without license, to have power and refuse to use it for selfish purpose, so that the experience of living will lead us and our fellows to greater spiritual reality. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., May 28, 1959.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. GALE W. MCGEE, a Senator from the State of Wyoming, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. MCGEE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, May 26, 1959, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 7343) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Post Office Subcommittee of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour; and I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE PROGRAMS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to inform the Senate that at the conclusion of the morn-